

- ① Alumino fermit \rightarrow It is a process of reducing oxides of metals lying between zinc and iron i.e. Manganese, Chromium, Nickel, Iron by heating with powdered Aluminium.
- ② When alkanes are treated with halogens, the halogens replace the hydrogen of alkanes to form alkyl halides and halogen acids.
- ③ The alcohols prepared under unhealthy and unhygienic conditions without proper distillation having pyridine and methyl alcohol is called spurious alcohol.
- ④ Heat of Neutralisation is the amount of heat energy released when 1g equivalent of an acid neutralises a base.
- ⑤ Gram equivalent of an acid is the weight of the acid that combines with 1 gm of hydrogen.

⑥ Strength of an acid depends on:-

- (i) Degree of ionisation.
- (ii) On its pH value.

⑦ Normal salts are formed due to complete neutralisation of an acid by a base. It cannot be further neutralised.

⑧ Acid salts are formed due to partial or ~~complete~~ incomplete neutralisation of a polybasic acid by a base. It can be further neutralised to form a normal salt.

⑨ Basic salts are formed due to partial or incomplete neutralisation of a polyacidic base by an acid. It can be further neutralised to form a normal salt.

⑩ Salt hydrolysis is a reaction between a salt and water leading to form anion of parent acid and parent base.